

Legislative Card Data & Sources - 2008

- Idaho ranks 48th highest among the 50 states for the cost per youth of underage drinking. (*Underage Drinking Facts in Idaho, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation – October 2006*)
- **27.5%** of students in 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grades in Idaho report they have used alcohol in the 30 days prior to taking the student substance use and climate survey in 2006. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey, SDE 2007*)
 - In DHW Region 1 all five counties in the region exceeded the state average of 27.5%.
 - In Region 2 all five counties in the region exceeded the state average.
 - In Region 3 five of six counties in the region exceeded the state.
 - In Region 4 all four counties in the region exceeded the state average.
 - In Region 5 all eight counties in the region exceeded the state average.
 - In Region 6 four of seven counties in the region exceeded the state average.
 - In Region 7 seven of nine counties in the region exceeded the state average.
- 39.8% of Idaho students in grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 reported using alcohol in the 30 days prior to the survey (2005 *Youth Risk Behavior Survey*)
- In 2006, 47% of Idaho high school seniors reported using alcohol in the 30 days prior to being surveyed. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey, SDE 2007*)
- The percentage of students reporting they had tried alcohol went from 13.4% to 35.8% between sixth and eighth grade, suggesting that middle school is a time when many students begin to try alcohol for the first time. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey, SDE 2007*)
- Current 8th-grade students are more likely to report consuming a full drink before age 12 than current 12th-grade students. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey, SDE 2007*)
- Young people who begin drinking before age 15 are 4 times more likely to become dependent on alcohol and 2 ½ times more likely to abuse alcohol than those who begin drinking at age 21. (*Underage Drinking Facts in Idaho, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation – October 2006*)
- 57.5 % of students indicated they believe alcohol and drug education should begin in elementary school. (*Dept. of Juvenile Corrections, JFAC Presentation, 2008*)
- In SFY 2007, 23% of the 913 youth treated in the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare substance use disorder treatment system reported alcohol as their primary drug of choice. (*Department of Health & Welfare Facts, Figures & Trends & Outcome Data*)
- The three most common substances used by Idaho's minors are alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey, SDE 2007*)

- When youth reported using multiple substances, the most common combinations were of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, with alcohol involved in almost every case. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey*, SDE 2007)
- One third of the 7000 juvenile probationers in Idaho report substance abuse as an issue. (As reported by *Juvenile Probation Departments and presented by DJC to JFAC*, 2008.)
- In 2005, underage drinkers consumed 14.5% of all alcohol sold in Idaho, totaling \$86 million in sales, generating \$42 million profit to the alcohol industry. (*Underage Drinking Facts in Idaho*, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, October 2006)
- Annually in 2005, underage drinking cost the citizens of Idaho \$1,490 for each youth in the state. (*Underage Drinking in Idaho*, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, October 2006)
- Underage drinking cost the citizens of Idaho \$228 million in 2005 (including costs for medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with problems from the use of alcohol by youth.) (*Underage Drinking in Idaho*, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, October 2006)
 - \$84.8 million in 2005 due to youth violence.
 - \$76.2 million in 2005 due to youth traffic crashes.
 - \$22.1 million in 2005 due to high-risk sex for those ages 14-20.
 - \$10.6 million in 2005 due to youth property crime.
 - \$12.4 million in 2005 due to youth injury.
 - \$ 1.9 million in 2005 due to alcohol poisonings and psychoses.
 - \$ 4.8 million in 2005 due to fetal alcohol syndrome among mothers age 15-20.
 - \$15.0 million in 2005 due to youth alcohol treatment.
- Reported use of methamphetamines by 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade students declined from 1998 to 2006. (2006 *Idaho Substance Use and School Climate Survey*, SDE 2007)
- Meth is a real problem among adults in Idaho – adults who were using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana during their teen years.
- 80% of incarcerated adult offenders are assessed as having a substance abuse issue and 75% of them identify meth among their drugs of choice. (*Dept. of Correction, JFAC Presentation*, 2008)
- Of the nearly 2,000 female offenders in Idaho with a substance abuse problem that are either incarcerated or on probation or parole, over 80% indicate that Meth is their drug of choice. (*Idaho Department of Correction*)
- Idaho spends \$66 million annually to house adult male inmates who admit to having a Meth problem (www.idahomethproject.org).